दिल्ली इलेक्ट्रिक सप्लाई अंडरटेकिंग को बदल कर दिल्ली स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड बनाए जाने का प्रस्ताव

*282. **श्री राम जेठमलानी:**
डा० जिनेन्द्र कुमार जैन: †

क्या **विद्युत और गैर-पारंपरिक ऊर्जा स्रोत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार दिल्ली इलेक्ट्रिक सप्लाई अंडरटेकिंग को परिवर्तित कर दिल्ली टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड बनाए जाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस मामले में कोई अंतिम निर्णय ले लिया गया है; और

(ग) संस्थान का स्वरूप बदले जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इसके फलस्वरूप आम-उपभोक्ताओं को क्या-क्या लाभ होंगे

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The Sarkaria/Balakrishnan Committee on the re-organisation of Delhi set up has recommended conversion of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking (DESU) into Delhi State Electricity Board (DSEB). The final decision in the matter would depend upon the completion of requisite administrative and legal formalities, including amendments in the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. Restructuring of DESU on the pattern of a State Electricity Board under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 is expected to bring in greater autonomy, professional expertise, directness of accountability and better coordination/ cooperation with the public in its operations.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: Sir, DESU has been a chronic loss-making unit and this is despite the fact that Delhi's traiff is among the highest.

Specially for large industrial consumers. I have some figures to quote here, Sir. In Delhi, a large industrial consumer pays 232 Paise per unit, while in Himachal Pradesh, he pays 100 paise per unit, in Haryana, it is 158 Paise per unit and in Rajasthan, it is 133 Paise per unit. Sir, part (a) of my first supplementary is, how are the chronic losses in Delhi being justified? What steps have been taken to improve the performance of the undertakings? And part (b) of my supplementary is, is it true that DESU has no system of internal audit? Is the hon. Minister prepared to allow the auditing to be done, in the cases where they have no system of internal auditing, by the CAG or the Directorate of General Revenue? How do you propose to take the basic auditing of your Finance and Accounts division just as a part of the management exercise?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, whatever be the questions asked by the hon. Member, I will have to reply to them. DESU is not functioning well. Therefore, the A.N. Singh Committee—Mr. A.N. Singh is the Chairman of the Central Electricity Authority—the Sarkaria Commission and the Balakrishnan Committee have recommended that DESU should be a State Electricity Board. As DESU is not in a position to perform efficiently, this should be converted into Delhi State Electricity Board. Only then, it can be in a good position to do the work properly and efficiently. Only then, administration can be good, professional work can be good and operational management can be good. And it can serve the cause of the people of Delhi.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: Whatever may be the question, my honourable Minister always reads a perpared statement...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has covered what you wanted. He himself has said that DESU is not functioning properly. That is what you wanted to impress and he is impressed.

आपकी बात का उन पर बहुत प्रभाव पड़ा है, आपकी बात से वह बहुत प्रभावित हुए हैं।

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: Without wasting the time I want to ask my second supplementary which is a very simple one. The transmission losses in DESU are 22% while in developed

†सभा में यह प्रश्न डा० जिनेन्द्र कुमार जैन द्वारा पूछा गया।

economies it is 4 to 6% and in other developing countries also it is not more than 8%. If that is the position of transmission and distribution losses elsewhere in the world—4 to 6% in developed economies and 8% in other developing countries—in the capital city where everything is directly under your management, how are you justified in showing 22% losses on account of transmission and distribution alone?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: I agree with what the honourable Member has said, that there are transmission and distribution losses. But one thing I want to tell him, on the day my Government took over, i.e. 25th June 1991, the transmission and distribution losses were 26%. Today the figure has come down to 21%. On that day the revenue of DESU was Rs. 40 crores but today it is Rs. 71 crores—an increase of Rs. 25 crores has taken place. Thirtyfive thousand raids have taken place. Power theft has been one of the basic reasons for the transmission and distribution losses. And you know better who was ruling Delhi and who was at the helm of affairs before 25th June 1991!

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: When did Kalp Nath Rai take over?

SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA: Whether it is an undertaking or a board, the basic question is what positive steps are taken to make it economically and commercially viable and consumer—oriented. What has so far been done to eradicate the rampant corruption, the high rate of tripping and the pilferage and to clear the large-scale arrears which run into crores of rupees? DESU today suffers mostly because of financial and administrative mismanagement because there is constant strangulation between the management and the employees. May I know, therfore, if there is any forum or machinery being evolve to strike a happy chord between the two and in case there is one, what is being done to make it more effective and result-oriented? Part (b) DESU's real dilemma has been insufficient and erratic receipt of power from outside as its local ailing thermal station generates only a fraction of Delhi's requirements. Will the honourable Minister look into this and ensure an uninterrupted supply of power from outside?

WELCOME TO THE SPEAKER OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

MR. CHAIRMAN: Honourable Members, I have an announcement to make.

We have with us seated in the Special Box Her Excellency Miss Occah Seapaul, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Trinidad and Tobago who is currently on a visit to our country.

Miss Seapaul is deeply involved in social work and has been honoured by several organisations for her contribution towards social upliftment and the position of women. Miss Seapaul is the author of the book "Sai the Word Made Flesh".

On behalf of the Members of the House and on my own behalf I take pleasure in extending a very hearty welcome to our distinguished guest and wish her a very enjoyable and fruitful stay in our country. We hope that during her stay here she would be able to see and learn more about our parliamentary system, our country and our people and her visit to this country will further strengthen the friendly bonds that exist between India and Trinidad and Tobago. Through her we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Members of the House of Representatives and the friendly people of Trinidad and Tobago.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*Contd.*

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Sir, the honourable Member has asked as to how to improve the efficiency and how to serve the people. Only for this purpose, Sir, it has been decided that the DESU will be converted into the Delhi Electricity Board. The advantages are that there will be delinking of the DESU from the MCD and this would stimulate its functioning and provide greater autonomy. The Delhi Electricity Board will have a Chairman and other members possessing expertise in the respective fields. This will provide a sound professional and technical base to the organization... *(Interruptions)*...

डा० बापू कालदाते: आज तक कुछ नहीं था ऐसा क्या?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Enhanced financial powers would help in speedy implementation of work and multiplicity of authority would be avoided. There would be directness of accountability. The statutory provision of earning a three per cent-return would be applicable and there would be financial viability. Consumers are likely to get better service and response through the local Advisory Committees. The Board would be directly under the new political and administrative set-up for Delhi, the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the affairs of the Electricity Board will now be looked after by the Department of Power in the Central Government.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: सभापति जी, आपके माध्यम से मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सब जगह देश में जहां कहीं भी बिजली बोर्ड हैं, उनके कार्यकलापों के संबंध में तथा उनमें जो घाटे हो रहे हैं उनके संबंध में भी सरकार को जानकारी है तथा सदन भी बराबर चिंतित रहा है। अब आप अंडरटेकिंग को बोर्ड में परिवर्तित करने जा रहे हैं। मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले एक साल में दिल्ली स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिक सप्लाई अंडरटेकिंग के संबंध में कितनी शिकायतें आपको मिलीं, जिसके आधार पर आपको कुछ निर्णय लेना पड़ा? दूसरा, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आप इस बोर्ड का गठन कब से करने जा रहे हैं या कब से यह फंक्शन करने लगेगा?

श्री कल्पनाथ राय: सभापति महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि दिल्ली को राज्य का दर्जा दिया जा रहा है। एक ज़माना यह था कि दिल्ली में 20-25 मैगावाट बिजली खर्च होती थी। 1985 में 700 मैगावाट बिजली खर्च होने लगी। आज 1550 मैगावाट बिजली खर्च हो रही है। एक्सपर्ट्स की ओपीनियन यह है कि पांच वर्ष के बाद यह 2500 मैगावाट हो जाएगी **(व्यवधान)**

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: मैंने उत्पादन के बारे में नहीं पूछा है, मैंने शिकायतों के बारे में सवाल पूछा है **(व्यवधान)**

श्री कल्पनाथ राय: यह 3500 मैगावाट हो जाएगी। **(व्यवधान)** आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्यों को बताना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि दिल्ली को राज्य का दर्जा दिया जा रहा है और पापुलेशन भी बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई हैं, रिक्वायरमेंट्स भी बढ़ गये हैं, इसलिए दिल्ली स्टेट बिजली बोर्ड बनाया जा रहा है। आपने पूछा कि डेसु के संबंध में जो शिकायतें मिली है, उन पर कौन सी कार्यवाही हुई हैं **(व्यवधान)**

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: कार्यवाही नहीं, कितनी शिकायतें साल भर में प्राप्त हुई हैं?

श्री सभापति: संख्या जानना चाहते हैं, यदि आपके पास हो तो बता दीजिये।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय: डेसु के संबंध में कंज्यूमर्ज से शिकायतें आती हैं, विभिन्न अंचलों से तरह तरह की शिकायतें आती हैं, इंडस्ट्रीयल यूनिट्स से शिकायतें आती हैं **(व्यवधान)**

श्री सभापति: यह शिकायतों की संख्या जानना चाहते है।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय: जैसे ही शिकायत आती है, उसका समाधान किया जाता है।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: बिजली बोर्ड का गठन कब से हो रहा है?

श्री कल्पनाथ राय: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि 21 जून, 1991 को जब हमारी सरकार ने जहां पर भार संभाला उस समय दिल्ली का बिजली का रेवेन्यु 40 करोड़ था। 35000 थेफ्ट केसेज़ पिछले 8 महीनों में पकड़े गये **(व्यवधान)** केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्देश पर 35000 केसेज़ में करीब 300 लोग जेल भेजे गये, 400 को चार्जशीट हुआ और दिल्ली की आमदनी 40 करोड़ से बढ़कर 71 करोड़ हो गई। 25 करोड़ रुपये दिल्ली का रेवेन्यु बढ़ा है। **(व्यवधान)**

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: आप यह बता दीजिये कि कब से बिजली बोर्ड का गठन हो रहा है?

श्री कल्पनाथ राय: दिल्ली को राज्य का दर्जा दिया जा रहा है, यह सरकार के विचाराधीन है और जैसे ही **(व्यवधान)** केबिनेट के पास नोट भेजा जा रहा है, केबिनेट इस पर अपनी अप्रूवल देगी तो आपको खुद मालूम हो जाएगा।

श्री शांति त्यागी: सभापति जी, जब तक दिल्ली में पावर जनरेशन नहीं बढ़ेगा तब तक बिजली का संकट दूर नहीं होगा। सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि "डेसु" की पावर जनरेशन की, ट्रांसमिशन की, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की वे कौन सी योजनाएं हैं जो बहुत पहले एप्रूव हो चुकी है लेकिन अभी तक जिन पर काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है। अगर नहीं हुआ है तो इसका क्या कारण है?

श्री कल्पनाथ राय: दिल्ली की बिजली की समस्या को हल करने के लिए दिल्ली स्टेट कैपिटल रीजन के माध्यम से 1700 मैगावाट के बिजली स्टेशन का निर्माण हो रहा है। दादरी में 840 मेगावाट का थर्मल पावर स्टेशन और 817 मेगावाट का गैस बेस्ड पावर प्रोजेक्ट

बन रहा है। दिल्ली में बिजली सप्लाई को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 400 के०वी० की रिंग लाईन बनाई जा रही है। वह बन जाने के बाद दिल्ली की पावर सप्लाई की स्थिति अच्छी हो जाएगी।

SHRI VISHWASRAO RAMRAO PATIL: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the DESU have already increased the electricity tariff and minimum consumer guarantee charges arbitrarily by 150 to 300 per cent during 1991, and now again DESU is proposing to increase the tariff? Unauthorised electric connections have been provided at JJ cluisters in the villages, slum areas, to the unlawful occupants, roadside dwellers, workshops of some industrial units also. It is alleged that purchases of electrical stores are indiscriminate and are sub-standard material, which is not finally consumed, and is to some extent shown as stolen, causing loss to the tune of 15 per cent of the consumption of the stores of DESU. This unauthorised drain of electric consumption is causing loss to DESU to the tune of over Rs. 400 crores annually. Taking into consideration all these points, will the Government appoint a high level committee to examine thoroughly avoidable inefficiency, mismanagement, wasteful expenditure, theft of power, store's fake bills and corruption in DESU? And also, the hon. Minister can give and assurance that there should not be any further increase in the tariff until the entire issue has been thoroughly examined by the Committee.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in Delhi there are 17,50,000 consumers. Thirteen lakh consumers are consuming 200 units per month. They are getting power on subsidised rate-only 50 paise per unit. In Uttar Pradesh, the consumers, even the poorest man, is getting it at 77 paise, even 80 paise, per unit. Whatever allegations have been made by the hon. Member the Government will examine and look into them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question: 283.

India's total external debt and debt service ratio

*283. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was India's total external debt as at the end of March, 1981 and March, 1991, respectively together with the debt service ratio;

(b) what was the proportion of concessional debt during the above two periods;

(c) what was the average rate of interest and average maturity period for both concessional and non-concessional loans during these two periods; and

(d) what are the details of the loans received by India from various International agencies after March, 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) India's total external debt outstanding at the end of March, 1981 and March, 1991 was Rs. 18380 crores and Rs. 100425 crores respectively. The debt service ratio i.e. repayment of principal and payment of interest as percentage of exports and gross invisible earnings was 9.3 percent and 21.3 per cent during 1980-81 and 1990-91 respectively.

(b) The proportion of concessional debt to total debt outstanding at the end of March 1981 and 1991 was 73% and 59% respectively.

(c) The average rate of interest and the average maturity period for concessional and non-concessional loans during 1980-81 and 1990-91 is as under:—

	1980-81		1990-91	
	Concessional	Non-Concessional	Concessional	Non-Concessional
Government Account				
Average rate of interest (in %)	1.87	8.25	3.44	7.69
Average maturity period (in years)	34.35	20.0	28.15	18.5